

Hawaiian Gazette.SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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BUSINESS GARDS.

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H. I. King and Bethel Sts.FREDERICK W. JOHNSON, Suite 815, Mar-
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Commissioners, Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawa-
ian Islands.LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, P.
J. Lowrey, C. Cooke)—Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-
rials. Office, 414 Fort St.C. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Gro-
cer, 212 King St., Tel. 19. Family, Pla-
tation and ships' stores supplied on short
notice. New goods by every steamer.
Orders from the other islands faithfully
executed.CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.—(Henderson, C.
Fort and Allen Sts. Honolulu & Co.,
Agents.HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.THEY SAIL OUT
FOR MAINLANDA Long List of Hawaiians
Bound for the Rio
de Janeiro.The Rio Janeiro tomorrow will carry a
large number of Hawaiians for the
Coast. There are several bound for Pa-
ris for the Exposition. Some will make
tour of the Mainland.Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs E. A.
Mott-Smith and wife, accompanied by
Miss Paty, leave for Paris and an ex-
tended foreign tour.Mrs. Bert Peterson has the same de-
stination in her itinerary, stopping first
at her home in Worcester.Mrs. Mary Gunn goes to the Coast to
spend her summer school vacation.The Misses Honey, who have been vis-
iting the city for some time and have
been identified with social doings, are
also booked for passage home.Mr. and Mrs. Gus Schumann are off
for a little trip, and Gus will do a little
shopping for his buggy repository, on the
side.C. H. W. Norton has finally made the
opportunity to himself across the
pond to the Coast, whence he will go
straight on to Boston for an extended
visit.F. W. Dohmann, who will speak to the
merchants of Honolulu this morning on
the desirability of a Merchants' Asso-
ciation in Honolulu, will return to San
Francisco accompanied by his wife, Mr.
Dohmann is the head of the firm of
Nathan, Dohmann & Co., of San Fran-
cisco, and also a partner in the firm of
W. W. Diamond & Co., of this city. He
is also president of the Merchants' As-
sociation of San Francisco.Miss La Victoire, who has been connect-
ed with the Henry and Dorothy Castle
Memorial Free Kindergarten since its
inception, will return to her home in Chi-
cago by the Rio and possibly will not re-
turn to Honolulu to continue as the prin-
cipal of the Kindergarten. She will be
accompanied by Mrs. La Victoire.George Greenawald of San Francisco,
who has made a short business trip, will
return to his home. He may come back
next fall.Among other kamaeina booked are
C. S. Desky, Dr. A. E. Nichols, J. T.
Spitzer, Mrs. Higgins, Charles Berger,
Miss Victoria Ellis and Miss Agnes Wood.
The following is the list of passengers
booked up to last evening:Miss E. J. Cartwright, A. J. Coats, Mrs.
Mary Gunn, Mrs. Douglas Dawson, Mr.
and Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Miss Paty,
Mrs. P. L. Tople, Charles S. Desky, John
A. Scott, Mrs. O. Schmidt, Ella Au-
stin, of Walluku; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison,
Edmund Baker, H. T. Rooney, Charles
Berger, Miss A. J. Rooney, Miss G. F.
Rooney, George D. Darwin, W. A. Mor-
rison, W. R. Johnson (internal revenue
collector); Mrs. R. C. A. Peterson, J. H.
Hendricks, E. K. James, Mr. and Mrs.
Gus Schumann, Mrs. Higgins, Wm. Bar-
ley, C. H. W. Norton, A. F. Knudsen,
wife and maid, R. M. Armstrong, S.
Berglund, Jno. Hind and wife, H. Moet,
Geo. Greenawald, F. Dohmann and wife,
J. T. Spitzer, Mrs. James McAndrews,
Mabel McAndrews, Mrs. G. W. Spencer,
Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Newell, Wm. F. Jen-
son, A. E. Nichols, Mrs. C. J. Holt, Miss
Victoria Ellis, Miss Agnes Wood, Mrs.
D. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. La Victoire, Miss
La Victoire, J. W. Renkins, J. W. Mason,
Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Lichtig, A. L.
Young, Mrs. A. H. Field.Governor Dole will receive visitors
from 12 to 1 o'clock every day except
Sunday.B. F. Dillingham will probably return
to Honolulu by the China. Unless fur-
ther business connected with the stock
deals in which he is interested has called
him across the continent, he will
drop into the city today. Harold and
Walter Dillingham, his sons, will ac-
company him.HOW PARTY PLEDGES
WERE KEPT BY LATE
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSTHE TARIFF REVISED ON PROTEC-
TION BASIS.
THE FINANCES OF THE NATION
PLACED ON A SOUND BASIS.
THE VETERANS AND WIDOWS OF
THE CIVIL WAR CARED FOR.
CUBA RESCUED FROM THE TYR-
ANNY OF SPAIN.These are the nine pledges written in
the Republican National platform of
1896. The majority of them have been
fully redeemed and that the other two
the American merchant marine are on the
way to speedy fulfillment. In addition,
the following work has been accomplished:THE WAR MEASURES OF 1898.
ALASKA PROVIDED WITH A CIVIC
CODE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

A RETROSPECTIVE VI. W.

Achievements of the First Session of
the Fifty-sixth Congress.WASHINGTON, June 12.—A compre-
hensive review of what has been accom-
plished by the Fifty-sixth Congress in its
first session, the duration of which has
been shorter than that of any preceding
"long" session of Congress since 1843,
requires a glance at the achievements
of the last Congress which preceded it,
both together covering the period since
the beginning of the present National
Administration, and also the keeping in
mind of the fact that in the last Con-
gress only one branch was controlled by
the Republican party, so that the suc-
cess of legislation depended to a con-
siderable extent upon the co-operation of
at least some members of the opposition.The members of all parties supported
with virtual unanimity the declaration of
war against Spain, the recognition of the
independence of the people of Cuba, the
appropriation of money to carry on the
war, and other measures for the nation-
al defense, and some members of the
opposition also supported the war revenue
legislation, the ratification of the
Treaty of Madrid with Spain, the annex-
ation of Hawaii and a few other mea-
sures, but there could be no agreement
on a financial measure, and the Repub-
lican House of Representatives was pow-
erless to redeem in that Congress its
pledge in behalf of sound money. The
further demonstration of this fact was
necessary after its rejection by a major-
ity of nearly fifty votes on January 31,
1898, of the Senate concurrent resolution
declaring in favor of the payment of the
public debt, principal and interest, in
silver coin.The Fifty-sixth Congress, however, was
able to redeem the pledges in the Re-
publican National platform of 1896 in re-
gard to the revision of the tariff, the an-
nexation of Hawaii and the acquisition
of a naval base in the West Indies, and
when it expired Cuba was free from
Spanish rule. A bill to establish a uni-
form system of bankruptcy had also
been enacted into law, the homestead
law of Hawaii and the acquisition of a
criminal code provided for that Territory;
an industrial commission had been
created, to investigate subjects in which
both labor and capital, as well as the
business interests were concerned; the
public debt, principal and interest, was
increased; all measures necessary for
the prosecution of the war had been
promptly passed; an appropriation to pay
Spain \$20,000,000 for the surrender of sov-
ereignty over the Philippine archipelago
had been made, and a number of other
important acts had been written in the
statute book.

GOLD STANDARD BILL PASSED.

When the Fifty-sixth Congress as-
sembled last December, with the Repub-
licans in control of both branches, the
majority took no time in its efforts to
settle the financial question on a sound
and enduring basis. Weeks before the
regular standing committees of the House
of Representatives were appointed a
financial bill was framed and brought
forward, and it passed that body before
the Christmas holidays. On March 1,
it was approved by the President, and
it was another solemn pledge of the Repub-
lican party was redeemed.LEGISLATION FOR NEW POSSES-
SIONS.The next great question to be dealt
with was one which involved the policy
of future legislation in regard to the
territories acquired from Spain, a subject
which was in terms referred to Congress
by the treaty of Paris. It was there-
fore of paramount importance that Con-
gress should start right and act with de-
cision. The Porto Rican tariff bill,
which was introduced by the House, was
a civil government in the island, was the
result. No measure ever brought for-
ward in Congress, at least within a gen-
eration, was the object of such bitter
and savage assault, or so much invective,
misrepresentation and deliberate false-
hood on the part of its opponents, as was
the Porto Rican bill. It became law on
April 12, went into operation on May 1,
and its first fruits are already realized in
increase of the island's revenues, a re-
vival of business and industries, and
an increase of confidence, together with in-
dications of growing contentment among
the inhabitants of the island. An act was
also passed to give Porto Rico the bene-
fit of the internal revenue laws of the
United States, and to provide for the im-
position of the same. The United States
during the existence of the military gov-
ernment.Congress also passed and the President
approved a law providing a form of gov-
ernment for the Territory of Hawaii,
which is to supersede the provisional
government established on the basis of
the half despotic and wholly corrupt
political organization known as the Kingdom
of Hawaii. Preparations are now making
to set the machinery of the new govern-
ment in operation, and thus another
pledge of the Republican National plat-
form has been fully redeemed and the
people of Hawaii, are realizing in pros-
perity and their new and secure na-
tional relation. And "Paramount" place
is already forgotten, except by some dar-
ing explorer among the dusty archives of
a Democratic Administration.

FREE HOMER LAW ENACTED.

Another pledge of the Republican Na-

THE HOMESTEAD POLICY RESTOR-
ED.
HAWAII A TERRITORY OF THE
UNITED STATES.
THE NICARAGUA CANAL ASSURED
THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MA-
RINE TO BE ENSURED AGAIN.
A WEST INDIAN NAVAL STATION
SECURED.The National platform has been redeemed by the
enactment of the Free Homestead law, which
restores a return to the original homestead
policy, which was temporarily abandoned in a
large measure ten years ago, and that the
inspiration and through the efforts of
Republican party associates in Congress,
by this law the homestead settlers on
lands purchased from Indian tribes since
1881 are given the same privileges as are
enjoyed by homestead settlers on other
public lands bought from Indian tribes,
or otherwise acquired by the United
States prior to that time.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

MUCH OTHER DOMESTIC LEGIS-
LATION.The National platform has been redeemed by the
enactment of the Free Homestead law, which
restores a return to the original homestead
policy, which was temporarily abandoned in a
large measure ten years ago, and that the
inspiration and through the efforts of
Republican party associates in Congress,
by this law the homestead settlers on
lands purchased from Indian tribes since
1881 are given the same privileges as are
enjoyed by homestead settlers on other
public lands bought from Indian tribes,
or otherwise acquired by the United
States prior to that time.Still another pledge of the Republican
National platform was redeemed in part
at the session which has just expired by
the enactment of amendments to the
pension laws, in the form of a measure
advocated by distinguished Union sur-
vivors of the Civil War and supported
by the veterans of that great struggle
with virtual unanimity. This enactment
confers additional length of the service
of the military establishment, and also
to reorganize several of the staff
departments of the Army and make cer-
tain other changes. It is pending in the
House Committee on Military Affairs, but
it is expected that it will be reported
by the President in his last two annual
messages, passed the Senate, was favor-
ably reported in the House of Representa-
tives and is now on the calendar.

THE CLARK AND ROBERTS CASE.

In its recent session Congress was
compelled to deal with two cases in-
volving the title of members to their
seats, which were happily of an unusual
if not an unprecedented nature. One was
the Mohiama case in the Senate. After
a long and painstaking investigation, the
committee charged with that duty re-
ported unanimously that the title of Wil-
son A. Clark was defective on account
of bribery and corruption, of which he
had been the beneficiary, and submitted
a resolution declaring that for that
reason he was not entitled to the seat he
then occupied. It was so late in the ses-
sion before the resolution was reported
that it was not possible to bring it
before the Senate, and it was there-
fore submitted that Mr. Clark was en-
titled not only to forfeit prompt action
by resigning his seat, but also to prevent
further action in the case prior to the
adjournment.The case in the House of Representa-
tives was that of Mr. Roberts, of Utah,
and that body took prompt and decisive
action. A special committee was ap-
pointed, which, after a patient and ex-
haustive investigation, reported that
Robert A. Roberts was guilty of bribery
and corruption, and was using in polygamy
at the time of his election as a Representative
in Congress. The committee was unani-
mous in its findings of the facts, but its
members differed as to the proper course
to be pursued in regard to the subject.
It was not until the last day of the ses-
sion that the House adopted a course
which was not only of admitting him,
but also to prevent further action in the
case prior to the adjournment.

TREATIES RATIFIED.

In the course of the session the Senate
devoted a good deal of attention to va-
rious conventions and treaties submitted
for its approval. One which was ratified
was the convention between the United
States, Great Britain and Germany which
annuls the tripartite treaty in regard to
Samoa. By this convention the United
States acquired possession of the fertile
island of Tutuila, with the safe and com-
modious harbor of Pago Pago, over
which the United States and Germany now
have joint control. Another convention between the same
powers which was ratified provides for
the settlement of claims for losses al-
leged to have been caused by unwar-
ranted acts of naval forces at the time
of the Samoan disturbances. The con-
vention signed at Berlin in 1899 by the plen-
ipotentiaries of the United States and
other Powers for the Pacific settlement
of international controversies, etc., was
also ratified, as was one signed at the
Hague last year to adapt the principles
of the Geneva convention of 1864 to mod-
ern warfare. Treaties between the
United States and Argentina and Peru,
respectively, for the extradition of crim-
inals were also ratified. It may be noted
that the extradition laws of a United
States are amended so as to cover such
cases as that of Neely, who stands ac-
cused of the embargement of Cuban
postal funds.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

All of the general appropriation bills to
provide for the support of the Govern-
ment during the next fiscal year became
law. Among them were provisions re-
lating to the improvement of harbors,
and dangerous crimes, including the
check on foreign inspection of AmericanSHIP BUILDING. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
last session passed a bill to provide for the
construction of a new shipyard at the
Naval Station at Groton, Conn., and for the
purchase of a new shipyard at the Naval Station
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JOYS FOR
THE BOYSSummer Camp Will
Open Soon.

IN LOVELY MANOA VALLEY

Young Men's Christian Association
Preparing Now for the
Big Event.

Hail for Manoa valley. Beginning about the middle of July the Young Men's Christian Association will open a summer camp in a magnificent spot at the head of the valley. There will be sport and delight for young and old. Extensive preparations for the great event have begun already. Yesterday the Association obtained permission from the Government to occupy the land and from now on until the camp stoves are heated the active sportsmen of the Association will know no rest.

The camp will be open for many days. There will be regular periods set aside for different classes of visitors. For the juniors—the small boys who are big enough to be separated from their mother's apron strings and yet not advanced enough to take part in the rougher play of their big brothers—ten days will be made long remembered ones.

Then for the big brothers there will be a fortnight or so when the small boys—whose very presence is insufferable to the proud youth—is taboo. Families—father and mother and wee ones—will have their day, also. With them the faithful dog and cat may enjoy an outing and the nights will be free from the pandemonium usually indulged in by the "kids."

There will be a swimming pool. This is assured. When the big athlete, Physical Director Coates, started out to find a summer camp, the main requisite was a place wherein the Association members might cool their warm selves when wearied with play. When the site near the Ewa fall in Manoa valley was suggested, it seemed a puzzle at first to find a natatorium.

"Dam the stream," said Coates and so they did. The situation is described as follows:

"The place selected is at the head of Manoa valley on a good elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the whole valley and extending as far as the sea. It is of easy access, being only about forty minutes walk from the street car, or forty-five minutes from town on a wheel, and thirty minutes to return. This makes it within the reach of any young man, and though he may not have a regular vacation he can make arrangements to go to the camp to spend the nights for a week or ten days and get great benefit from the mountain air. A flume brings water right out of the mountain side which can be run through the house and made very convenient, a little stream in the gulch at the foot of the hill will afford a place to make a swimming pool, which will be a great luxury. The hillside pasture we hope to get the privilege to use for games of all kinds to afford recreation, aside from mountain climbing. Some little gulches near by running into the mountain are very beautiful and picturesque.

"Our plan is to put up a cottage about thirty by fifty feet with lanai, which will answer for dining room, assembly room, and, curtained off for the night, accommodate some cots for sleeping. Then tents can be put up near the cottage for lodging, and a kitchen in connection. This will make an ideal place for our camp for the young men, those who can accommodate their vacation to the time would find it a good place to rest and recuperate and those who could not make arrangements for a horse or wheel, and go up for a week to spend the nights and come to work every day. We expect to have a general camp, where members and their wives could go for the same privileges. A farm conducted by Chinese will be able to furnish us with bananas, and pineapples, and poultry, and Mr. Morgan's place can probably provide us with vegetables and milk, so that we can enjoy the fat of the land.

"To make the camp a moral and religious benefit as well as physical we think of planning for a quiet hour in the morning before breakfast for personal prayer and Bible study, and a devotional exercise before retiring at night. Then twilight services will be arranged for on the hillside which could be made very full of inspiration and remind one of those holy hours spent on the shores of Lake Geneva. Regular services of course would be arranged for Sunday, and addresses on some lines of Church and Association work could be given at different times, not to make the camp too full of work to interrupt the rest which all would want."

PLEASED WITH OUR SCHOOLS.

As the guest of Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson Prof. F. W. Atkinson who is here on his way to assume charge of the schools of the Philippines visited a number of the schools of the city yesterday. Prof. Atkinson was particularly interested in the work of the schools where many children of different nationalities are under instruction and also in those where there are Chinese children, for he expects to have many of these to establish and look after in Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines.

Under the clericalness of Superintendent Atkinson he called at the Kakaako,

Puna and Kaula schools. He expressed himself as highly interested and pleased with the schools here and complimented Supt. Atkinson highly on their efficiency.

The visiting educator and his wife were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson at their beautiful home in Puna valley.

HONEYMOON COUPLE COMING.

James Rolph, Jr., and Bride to Arrive on the Australia.

James Rolph, Jr., and bride, who were wedded in San Francisco on Tuesday evening, and whose healths were drunk aboard the schooner James Rolph in this harbor on the same evening, will arrive from the Coast on the steamship Australia on the Fourth of July.

The groom is one of the shipping firm of Hinds and Rolph. His wedding was set for Tuesday night in San Francisco and Captain Deidricksen of the schooner Rolph, made up his mind to give an elaborate wedding supper and party aboard his vessel at the same hour when the ceremony was to take place. A feast was prepared and a most delightful time enjoyed.

Among those present were Captain Bergman of the bark Big Bonanza, Captain Webster of the ship Star of Italy, Captain and Mrs. Brandt of the schooner Carrier Dove, Captain Harrington of the barkentine Omega, Captain Hansen of the schooner E. K. Wood, besides Captain Deidricksen and Captain and Mrs. Flitz.

Hinds and Rolph will soon establish an office in Honolulu.

CRUSADE AGAINST
IMPURE FOODS

Board of Health Will Publish
Names of Offending
Manufacturers.

Sellers of adulterated food in Honolulu, and manufacturers who are in the habit of putting foreign substances in eatables, will be severely treated in the future by the Board of Health. The edict will go forth in a day or so warning manufacturers who adulterate their products to desist from such practices or have their stuffs barred from entry into the Islands. Dr. Garvin made a suggestion to the board that all foods discovered to have been adulterated be published in a "By Authority" list in the newspapers, giving the manufacturer's name.

Dr. Wood stated that when the publishing of lists of adulterated foods was broached it was not thought best to give the names of the manufacturers. At that time, without sufficient warning having been given by the Food Commissioner, it was thought that an injustice might be done some innocent dealer in goods adulterated by the manufacturer. It was Dr. Wood's opinion that Dr. Garvin made his recommendation at this time because the regulations concerning adulterated foods have been in force for a considerable period, and that the announced intention to publish the list will prevent a great deal of the mixing process. Also the thought of being exposed will prevent dealers from adulterating their goods.

It was the opinion of Attorney General Hale that it would be wise to have a notice to this effect published, so that every one would be sufficiently warned. The Board was of a general opinion that the manufacturer's name should be published, and not the dealer's, as the latter might, nine out of ten times, be innocent of any wrong doing.

Dr. Garvin's suggestion was put in the form of a motion, omitting the dealer's name, and the same was unanimously passed.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Of the 4th and 5th Districts Will
Meet and Organize.

LAUREA'S RESOLUTION AS
ADOPTED.

Resolved, by the members of the Fourth and Fifth Districts in convention assembled, That a meeting of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party be called for July 16 next for the purpose of appointing permanent officers, as provided in the rules and regulations as adopted by the Republican Convention held in May; and

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to notify the members of the said Territorial Central Committee residing on the other Islands to attend or send their proxies to other members of the committee in case of their inability to attend.

Supposed Case of Sunstroke.

A. F. Clark, a bookkeeper in the office of Hustace & Co., has been ill for several days with symptoms resembling sunstroke. In only one other instance has a case of sunstroke been noted in the Island of Oahu, and that was of a Portuguese who was stricken while at work in a quarry. If Mr. Clark's case was sunstroke, it was the first that has ever occurred in Honolulu. Dr. Wood attended Mr. Clark, and he is reported to have diagnosed it as sunstroke. Clark has nearly recovered.

Accident Will Happen.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

ONLY UNCLE
SAM'S MENOffice Holders Must be
Citizens.

THE LAW ON THE MATTER

Attorney-General Dole Renders an
Opinion Which Disqualifies
Several.

Those who are not citizens of the Territory of Hawaii cannot hold office under the Territory of Hawaii. The Territorial bill lays down this law in Section 59 of Chapter 3. There are several men now in office in Hawaii who are not citizens. The question of their right to retain their positions has been raised. The law expressly states that this requisite of citizenship applies to "all officers appointed under the Territorial bill" and also says that "all persons holding office in the Hawaiian Islands at the time this act takes effect shall continue to hold their respective offices until their successors are appointed and qualified, but not beyond the end of the first session of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, unless reappointed as herein provided."

Yesterday Attorney General Dole sent the following opinion in the matter to Governor Dole:

"Territory of Hawaii,
"Office of the Attorney General,
"Honolulu, H. I., June 22, 1900.

"To His Excellency, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.:
"Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following opinion relative to the eligibility of persons who have sided here for a long term of years without being citizens either of the Republic of Hawaii or of the United States to hold office."

"The conditions are so anomalous that I presume no precedent can be found, I rely solely upon construction of the Territorial Act.

"Section 19 provides for the naturalization of foreigners who have resided in the Hawaiian Islands for five years without requiring first papers or additional residence.

"The second paragraph of Section 4 provides that 'All citizens of the United States resident in the Hawaiian Islands who were residents there on or since August 12, 1898, and all citizens of the United States who shall hereafter reside in the Territory of Hawaii for one year, shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.'

"No term of residence, however long, makes a British subject, for example, a citizen of Hawaii or of the United States. He becomes a citizen of the United States only upon taking out his final papers.

"The construction is technical, possibly severe; but I am inclined to the opinion that such British subject, not having resided here as a citizen of the United States prior to June 14, 1900, must reside here as such citizen for one year before he can be appointed to a Territorial office pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Section 59 of the Territorial Act.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

"E. P. DOLE, Attorney General."

Under this construction—a doubtless a correct one—a number of men now in office will have to vacate before the end of the coming Senate session, and others who possibly expected appointments will have to cease hoping. Of course, with but a year's residence necessary to qualify as a citizen, they may look for office at the expiration of the next twelvemonth. There have been several men named as sufferers by the law, and among them H. C. Omond. The latter has written to Treasurer Langley, stating that he is an American citizen, that he lived in Iowa from 1856 to 1888, and in the latter year came to Hawaii.

CHANCE FOR POSTMASTERS.

All They Have to Do is Sell Stamps
to Grow Rich.

Here is an opportunity for hustling fourth class postmasters in Hawaii to raise their offices to third class. The government of Uncle Sam offers good inducements to such as will rake in the shekels on sales of stamps, stamped envelopes and paper wraps, besides the revenues from box rents. The Post Office Inspector now in Honolulu Mr. M. H. Flint, has sent out the following to the postmasters:

You will sell the stamps at prescribed rates, and at the end of each quarter in rendering your accounts will be allowed the following compensation. On the first, \$50.00 of stamps cancelled on mail matter actually mailed in your post-office, 100 per cent. On the next \$100.00, 50 per cent. On the next, \$200.00, 50 per cent., and the balance at the rate of 40 per cent until your total compensation runs up to an amount not exceeding \$250.00 per quarter. You will be allowed all box rents collected by you, which is also to be included to your accounts, but as before stated total compensation cannot exceed \$250.00 per quarter. If your compensation should be \$250.00 for four successive quarters, your sale of stamped paper for the year should equal or exceed \$1000.00, the office will be made a Presidential office with regular and fixed salaries and allowance. For small offices no allowance in excess of your compensation can be authorized. That is, there will be no allowance for rent, fuel or light.

A guide, who was showing a party through the Senate corridors of the national capital a few days ago, halted them before the statue of John Hancock, and, after they had admired it and its unique inscription, led them away with this final bit of information: "Hancock was a great man; you know, he wrote the Declaration of Independence!" And not one of the party raised his voice in protest.

SUPERSTITION OF FILIPINOS.

They Believe an Image of Christ
Gave Advice to Aguinaldo.

(From the Manila American.)

In Cavite Viejo and vicinity a lot of natives who are I-surgents at heart, but who have "no stomach for fighting," have been muttering against the Americans. The extensive cause of their complaint is that Lieut. Paul A. Barry of the Fourth Infantry has been living in a house which is alleged to belong to Aguinaldo.

The house in question is one of the largest buildings in Cavite Viejo, and when it became necessary to use the residence for military purposes, Senora Pany (Aguinaldo's mother), who occupied the dwelling, was politely asked to move out. She complied with the request made of her by the military authorities and went to live in Binacayan. The men of Company I of the Fourth Infantry were quartered in one wing of the building and Lieut. Barry occupied the big front room.

This room was formerly Aguinaldo's favorite place of abode. The walls are beautifully frescoed and the ceiling has painted on it a picture representing the ocean. In the background of the picture there are three mountains. In the space between the center and left one the sun appears in magnificent splendor. In the foreground of the picture is a sort of steep walling from the ocean upward. On the topmost step sits a native girl in national costume, holding a Filipino flag, the upper end of the flag staff being caught by a bow and arrow. To the left of her and at her feet is the Spanish flag, lying in an dust with the staff broken, and near this are pieces of the chains symbolizing the harshness of Spanish tyranny and the breaking of it. This room seems to have been a sort of audience room. Against the far wall is an altar, to the end and left of which are figures of the Virgin Mary and Jesus, in half life size. On top of the altar is a group of figures, eighteen inches in height, representing Mary, Joseph and the Child Jesus. Under a curtain of costly material one may see a life-size figure of Jesus, representing him dead and ready for the tomb.

The holy of holies in this room, according to Filipino ideas, is the recurrent image of Jesus. With the statue of the Savior Aguinaldo claimed to have held many long conversations, and his ignorant and devoted followers believed that the image of Jesus often gave the self-constituted dictator advice as to the management of the insurrection. When Aguinaldo left Cavite Viejo, by his orders a light was kept constantly burning on a pedestal in front of the image, and when Senora Pany moved away she pleaded as an excuse for wanting to stay that it was the command of the saints that she should always keep a lighted candle in this particular niche.

Lieut. Barry had lived in the Aguinaldo mansion but a short time when the insurgents attempted to foment discord by saying that a "great sacrifice" was being committed.

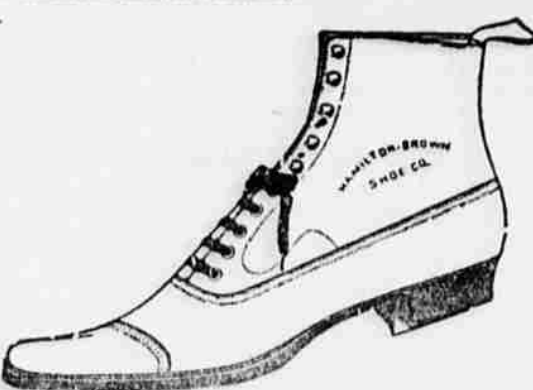
The sacred pictures were not molested but the refractory natives were angered because an American officer used Aguinaldo's audience chamber for a sleeping apartment. As time went on this talk increased and in Binacayan especially the natives were made to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

But the lieutenant is a brave man and

A CORKING

Good
SHOE

Made of fine Brazil
Dongola; Soft, dressy
and durable.



Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici.
Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it does't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes,
Veloce Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and
Paraffine Candles.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

FORT STREET STORE.

Strong
Bones

In speaking about Scott's Emulsion for children, you should not forget that it contains *lime* and *soda*, just what the child must have to form strong bones and good teeth. It's this forming time you want to look after.

Growing bodies must have an easily digested fat. Just think how much of it there is in milk, as cream.

Scott's Emulsion

is even more easily digested than cream. It's surprising how children thrive when given it.

Don't keep the children living on the edge of sickness all the time. Make them strong and rugged, plump and hearty. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will do this for them.

At all druggists, grocers, and food stores.
SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

was not in the least intimidated by the reports of what the insurgents had said. Mistaken leniency for fear, the insurgent sympathizers in Binacayan went so far as to say that Lieut. Barry was afraid to come to their barrio, because he would surely be put to death if he did. When these assertions came to the ears of the officer whose life had been threatened, he at once proceeded to show the natives how little he cared for their blustering. Going immediately to Binacayan, he collected a number of braggarts and admonished them to do less talking or they would get into trouble.

HOW TO CURE A SPRAIN.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

HOP
BITTERS

IS THE BEST

TONIC

For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General
DEBILITY.

BILLIOUSNESS,

NERVOUSNESS,

MALARIA, ETC.

PURELY
VEGETABLE.

Price \$1.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

AGENTS.

FORT STREET.

Metropolitan
Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

GIGANTIC DEAL OF HONOLULU SUGAR CO.

**Capital Faised to
Five Million
Dollars.**

DETAILS ARRANGED

**Most of Stock Already Subscribed
For and Only Small Amount
For Market.**

The Honolulu Sugar Plantation has ceased to exist. It is now called the Honolulu Plantation Company. A deal has just been effected by which the plantation has changed hands and the capitalization increased from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000.

The change has been quietly made through the agency of Henry Waterhouse & Co. and others in the city, in connection with Mr. N. Ohlandt of San Francisco. This is one of the most important plantation moves that has taken place for some time and will put the plantation on a basis from which the best possible benefits will accrue, it is said.

Mr. N. Ohlandt, head of the firm of Ohlandt & Co. of San Francisco, who returned to the Coast on the last steamer, after his annual tour of the islands, was exceedingly pleased with the prosperous condition of the sugar industry here. He stated that Hawaii's development during the past two years has been remarkable, and he firmly believes that another three years will see Hawaii sending to market in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons of sugar. As to prices, he would not be at all surprised if sugar commanded \$100 per ton this coming year.

The firm of Ohlandt & Co. is largely interested in several sugar estates located on Hawaii and Oahu, including Hakalau, Paauhau, Hutchinson, Waimanalo and Honolulu Sugar Company. The property in which they are most concerned is that of the Honolulu Sugar Company, located just a short distance outside the limits of Honolulu, on the Ewa side of Hialewa mill. This plantation was started in 1888 under the management of James A. Low, and has been developed almost entirely by foreign capital. For this reason very little has been known in Honolulu financial circles about the inside affairs of this corporation.

While here, Mr. Ohlandt gave out some interesting information concerning the recent action of the directors of the Honolulu Sugar Company in San Francisco, which has resulted in the transfer of all the property owned in the name of the Honolulu Sugar Company, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000. The facts of the transfer are substantially as follows:

The company was organized with a capital of \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. Out of this stock the company paid 1,500 shares, equivalent to \$150,000, and \$5,000 cash for the procurement of leases, which are mostly paid up for a period of fifteen years. The remaining \$340,000 had practically all been spent in the development of the company's properties, by the end of September of last year.

The original intention of the promoters was to establish a plantation which would have an annual yield of 10,000 tons, but in the acquirement of new lands it is confidently expected that this will enable the plantation to yield in the course of three years in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons annually. This enlargement of the plantation has necessitated increased facilities in the way of mills, pumps and railroads, and will require at least three-quarters of a million dollars more to carry the plantation over to its producing stage.

The problem confronting the directors was either to levy assessments or to form a new company with a capital stock sufficiently large, so that the property could be sold to such new company for a sufficient amount in stock which, when eventually distributed to the original stockholders, would give them what might be deemed to be a fair value of their present holdings. It was planned at the same time that this would leave sufficient stock in the treasury of the new company, as a working capital, which, when sold, would raise enough money to carry the plantation along until the time when it would be able to produce an income for itself.

The latter policy was pursued. It was decided after a thorough study of the value of the company's property, that the holdings and actual investments made were easily worth \$4,000,000 or more. It was determined that the new company should be formed on the basis of \$5,000,000 of capital stock, and the old corporation was given \$1,000 shares at the par value of \$50 per share, or a total of \$50,000 in stock. This left in the treasury of the new corporation 19,000 shares of stock of the total par value of \$1,900,000.

Of the 19,000 shares in the treasury there have already been placed some 11,000 shares, the purchasers being mostly San Francisco and Honolulu investors. The remaining 8,000 shares will in all probability be placed in the hands of the brokerage firm of Henry Waterhouse & Co. at the present time is negotiating for their disposal. These shares have been placed on the market at \$55 per share.

The new corporation has not yet been listed on the Honolulu Stock Exchange, but it is understood that it will be soon or later.

The Honolulu plantation began with 6,000 acres of land in the District of Ewa, most of which was suitable for cane cultivation. The estate now embraces in the neighborhood of 8,000 acres. It is said that an abundant supply of water has been discovered. Two big pumping plants having an aggregate capacity of 25,000 gallons daily are now in operation, and another plant of 9,000 gallons capacity will be running very shortly. These new plants have been equipped with an aggregate capacity of 34,000 gallons, making a total of 59,000 gallons of water daily available for the plantation, at a very economical cost.

Manager Low now has growing for the crop of 1901 some 1,500 acres. He is now planting another 1,500 acres. His estimate his first crop at 10,000 tons, and the 1902 crop at 15,000 tons. Mill machinery and buildings are on the ground and workmen are now engaged in this work. This portion of the plantation will be in operation by December of this year.

During a recent meeting of the Honolulu Sugar Planters' Association, a number of the managers from the other islands made an inspection of the Honolulu plantation, and these gentlemen had no hesitation in stating that there were no better cane fields in the Hawaiian Islands than those that were to be found on Honolulu.

TO TEACH THE YOUNG

**Two Received Diplomas
Yesterday.**

STUDENTS OF FROEBEL

**Honolulu Free Kindergarten Training
Class Graduating Exercises
Are Held.**

The graduating exercises of the Honolulu Free Kindergarten Training Class, which were held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Kindergarten School, were of an interesting character and introduced quite a new phase in the results of educational and normal training among the various nationalities of Honolulu.

The picturesque little hall used by the children of the kindergarten was pleasantly decorated with flags of Great Britain, United States, Portugal and Japan. Over the arched doorway, and festooned upon the windows were masses of trailing male, which relieved the interior with a warmth of color. The piano was covered with flowers and wreaths.

Miss Frances Lawrence, assisted by Miss Sprague, both of the Training School, received the visitors. The training class, consisting of about a dozen young women, among whom were American, Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese, was seated in two rows opposite the entrance. The appearance of so many nationalities in a class of the kind exhibited to a marked degree the diversity of the educational system of Honolulu.

These young women are undergoing a course of instruction to prepare them for taking charge of classes of young children to be educated in kindergarten methods.

The two graduates who received certificates of graduation from the hands of Mrs. C. M. Hyde were Helen Kahalehale and Alice Kong. The former is a Hawaiian and the latter a Chinese. Miss Kong was dressed in a Chinese costume, but otherwise seemed to have dropped all the general characteristics of her race. She was as active as any girl in an American boarding school.

Her reading from "Timothy's Quest," by Wiggin, was a revelation to her auditors, and she gives promise of doing much good among little children.

Miss Kahalehale rendered a vocal solo in a very pleasing manner.

The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, who spoke upon "Ideals." He dwelt upon the visions of youth, when the heart is moved most passionately by ideals. The faculty of vision, he said, is fresh in youth, and every great movement in history has been done by youthful persons. Speaking of the events of this century, he said that it has been too, by prophets that at the end of the twentieth century that the Orientals and Africans would roll a flood of barbarism over the civilized world until there was not a vestige left of it. This is what the mind prophets have seen in the future, and there was reason in it. It is because of the national exhaustion which always follows great periods of progress in the civilized countries. He spoke long of duty and gave some advice to the young ladies about to enter the world with new responsibilities.

The following is the program as carried out:

Prayer.....Rev. J. C. Hay

Piano Solo—La Lionne.....

.....C. Chaminade

.....Cornelia B. Hyde.

Reading—From Timothy's Quest.....

.....Wiggin

Vocal Solo—O Fair Dove! O Fond Dove!.....Gatty

.....Helen Kahalehale.

Address.....Rev. W. M. Kincaid

Chorus—Go, Pretty Rose.....Marsala

.....Training Class.

Presentation of Certificates.....

Mrs. C. M. Hyde.

Address to the Class.....Frances Lawrence

Benediction.....Rev. J. C. Hay

Y. M. C. A. Camp.

Arrangements for the summer camp of the Young Men's Christian Association, the details of which were fully given in yesterday's Advertiser, are about completed. The junior members will occupy the camp from July 16 to July 26, and the senior members from July 27 to August 8. After that date the married members and their families may have the use of the grounds.

The regular Y. M. C. A. tent, 18x30, will be used as a dining room and parlor. Another tent, 14x21, will be used for sleeping purposes. Cooks will be taken up.

KAUAI MEN ARE QUIET

**Laborers There Return
to Work.**

JAPANESE PAPER BLAMED

**Consul Miki Saito Back From
Garden Isle Tells of
Conditions.**

After spending several days among the Japanese laborers of different plantations on the island of Kauai, the Japanese Consul, Miki Saito, returned yesterday to Honolulu in the steamship Waimaleale.

The Japanese Consul says that peace now reigns among his countrymen on the Garden Isle. He has persuaded them to keep quiet and those who were creating so much disturbance a little while ago, have now returned to their work.

Some little trouble was met with at Lihue. At Kekaha the Consul was obliged to talk for several hours at a stretch before the laborers would listen to reason. These laborers had been out on a strike for a week or more, having had some misunderstanding with the immigration companies. Consul Saito believes that the Kauai trouble is at an end and that the Japanese laborers have had things satisfactorily explained to them.

The immigration companies have lately been receiving delegations of Japanese laborers from those plantations where the forces are on strike. These delegations state their demands and conferences are many. Twenty men came from Spreckelsville and saw the managers of the immigration companies. The majority of the delegates return home satisfied, to declare peace and go to work.

The immigration companies declare that the Hawaii Shippo is agitating strikes and the secretary of the associated immigration companies blames the Japanese newspaper for many of the delegates not resuming work, saying that it got together a meeting of the Japanese laborers who were dissatisfied to talk over their supposed wrongs.

Osawa, the secretary of the associated immigration companies further states that the various delegates are thoroughly ignorant concerning the real state of affairs when they come here and that a good number of them were laboring under delusions for which the Hawaii Shippo was responsible.

Some of them are convinced that they have been misled by the Japanese paper, yet many, says the secretary, continue to receive and read the newspaper who are not correctly informed in the matter and who believe that which they see in print.

The laborers on a Maui plantation recently called at the immigration office, demanding that their passports from Japan to Honolulu be returned to them. The passports are absolutely worthless, having been issued in Japan for the men to come to Honolulu. The passports were returned as requested.

SEA AND SHORE.

The transport Yonoma sailed away for Manila yesterday morning, leaving the new naval wharf shortly after 5 o'clock. There were many people on the wharf to see her off and she made a pretty picture as she steamed slowly out of the harbor. Several Honolulu young men endeavored to secure transportation to the ship on the steamship. One or two had planned to stow away, desiring to go to China to see what is going on there. It is said that several of the recruits are left over in Honolulu, having missed the boat. If this is the case they will proceed to their destination on the Grant.

A lightning procession down Fort street yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock headed by a fire engine and including hacks, wagons and bicycles, was caused by a slight fire on a wharf. A number of bags of coal from the bark Big Bonanza were on fire. The bags had originally contained salt peter. The fire spread quickly among the bags and a big crowd collected as the coal commenced to take fire, threatening to burn the wharf. On the arrival of the department there was almost as much excitement as there was smoke. A single stream, however, soon drowned the smoldering coal, and in a very little while the firemen were on the homeward run. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a cigarette dropped among the bags.

SECURING CREWS.

Considerable difficulty is anticipated in the near future in the matter of ship captains securing crews for their vessels in this port. Times are so good in Honolulu at present for the workingman that a great number of sailors, choosing a little variety in their lives, have decided to stay ashore a while and help along the work on the sewer system. Men who know a topmal yard from a pump handle are not over plentiful on the waterfront just now, and the captains of many ships in port, expecting soon to sail, and who are short of men, are wondering how they will be supplied.

Turk and Lewis are hustling to make both ends meet. They have a new home on their hands just now and are busy with the little household duties appertaining thereto. At the same time they are endeavoring to regain their lost prestige in the shipping business. Ship Bangalore, Captain Blanchard, the first ship in the port to stand clear of the crimps and declare against them, managed to secure a full crew without the aid of the crimps and in spite of their threats to tie the vessel up. The A. G. E. Express is also getting men without the help of the shipping men, and others propose to do likewise.

CAPTAIN McCURE.

Captain McCure returned to San Francisco on the barkentine Archer yesterday afternoon. The Captain recently lost his ship off the Pacific Coast. He will go direct East, where his friends and relatives at present reside. Captain McCure came to Honolulu not long ago to settle up his affairs here.

Not long ago the New York State newspaper men gave a banquet at St. Francis Hall in Albany, and among the guests of honor were ex-Governor David B. Hill and Governor Theodore Roosevelt. The latter entered the hall first, wearing an evening suit and his famous brown necktie, made famous by the Rough Riders. It was a combination costume at once original and picturesque. Among the last of the guests to arrive was Mr. Hill, who was conventionally attired, even to his silk hat. "Ah!" exclaimed Governor Roosevelt, in his peculiar sarcastic manner, as he grasped Mr. Hill's hand, "now we have with us a real Albany swell. Governor Hill is the only man here to-night with a silk hat." "I've got a stomach hat," returned Mr. Hill, smiling, "but I left it at home. I've given up wearing it since I went out of the advertising business."

Subtleties Shadows.

Charles Heidelberg, who conducts a private detective agency in New York, has obtained a judgment for \$3,300 for shadowing jurors in the Moltenis case by agreement of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Heidelberg had fourteen men employed looking after the jurors from November 2, 1899, to January 1, 1900.

DAUGHTERS HEIRESSES

**Claims of Wray Taylor's
Children.**

CROWN LANDS INVOLVED

**Despite Their Descent From Kamehameha's Half Brother They
Refuse to Sue.**

Since Hawaii became a Territory there has been more certainty than ever that many of the claims of Hawaiians to the crown lands, or the Kamehameha estates, as they are sometimes called, will be advanced. The claims of Prince Albert Kuniakia are already in legal shape for forwarding to Washington. A prominent attorney has had the latter's interests in hand for some time, and lately completed his labors as far as tracing out the prince's genealogy was concerned, and preparing a brief to show why he should be entitled to a share in the great estates.

It is learned on good authority that Wray Taylor's daughters have a more direct claim to a share of the crown lands than many contestants who have been in the field for the last four years. It was learned a few days ago that a prominent law firm of this city has been busily engaged in working up the claims of many descendants of the line of Kamehameha, and those of Mr. Taylor's children were also under consideration.

Mr. Taylor stated yesterday that he has never branched the subject of endeavoring to establish a claim to the estates for his daughters. On the contrary, he said he did not believe the matter was one which would justify him in making any contest. When it was brought to his attention that his daughters' claims were as strong as any others in the field, he put aside the suggestion at once, and decided that he would make no move to contest.

The daughters trace their genealogy direct to Kamehameha the First's half brother, Kaleimamahu. Through the chiefs Aueha back to Kamehameha I, there is not a break in the chain, and it is upon this assumption, possibly, that the lawyers see more chance for this latest claim than in some others.

As a matter of history and genealogy, their family tree is as follows: Wray Taylor's wife is the chiefess Elizabeth Keomailani Croninburg, and she was the daughter of the chiefess Aueha; Aueha was the daughter of Namahana (w) and Kahukui (w); Namahana was the daughter of Kaiulani (w) the daughter of Kaleimamahu, half-brother of Kamehameha I, and Prince Kealimikali. This half-brother of the conqueror was the son of Keana by his wife, Kamakaeheukuli. Keana had three wives: Kekulani, mother of Kamehameha I, and Prince Kealimikali; Kamakaeheukuli, mother of Kaleimamahu; Kaiola, mother of Kekulani-Liliha.

The chiefess Aueha, grandmother of the Taylor children, died last year, and as an acknowledgment of her high position she was buried just outside the vault in which reposes the body of the late King Lunalilo, in the premises of the Kawaiahae Church. Lunalilo was Aueha's second cousin, his mother being the daughter of Kamehameha I's half-brother, Kaleimamahu, by Kahalehale (w). This made Peleui (w), Aueha's grandmother, and Kekulani (w), the daughter of Kaleimamahu (k), the half-brother of the conqueror.

Later on Kamehameha I took Kahalehale, his half-brother's wife, to himself. She was a sister of his sacred Queen, Kaahumanu. Kahalehale had one daughter—Kinai, the mother of Kamehameha IV, and V., and Princess Kamamaila.

By this reasoning Wray Taylor's children and Mrs. Miriam Peleui Amalu are heirs to the crown lands on account of their close relationship existing with Kamehameha. Mrs. Miriam Peleui Amalu is also a granddaughter of the chiefess Aueha, her father being Keomailani, son of Aueha, and brother of the late Mrs. Wray Taylor.

Condemnation of Coffee.

Stipulations were filed yesterday in the Circuit Court in the matter of the condemnation of two lots of coffee for the adulteration of which J. C. Cohen was tried last November. The case was submitted to Judge Stanley for adjudication. The two lots of coffee consisted of 3000 pounds and 1040 pounds respectively.

WHEN TARO WAS TABU

**Long Years Ago It Was
Not Eaten.**

POISONOUS SAID PEOPLE

**Story of the Rise of Poi Vegetable
Told by a Native
Youth.**

In ancient times of Hawaii, the people considered the taro poisonous, and they did not dare to cook or eat it. As the taro was never puled, it grew abundantly. After many years a stranger came and lived among the Hawaiians. He noticed this plant growing, very beautiful, as always is the case of the taro. He pulled some and cooked it. When the people saw him doing this they warned him, but he heeded them not, because they thought taro was a poisonous plant. The stranger took the taro, cooked some, but the rest of the people were very much terrified, so they watched him closely to see what would be the penalty of this disobedient man; but after all, as the taro was cooked, the stranger tasted it first, then began to eat the whole of it, no death came to him, as the people had expected.

After the people saw that the man was not killed, they themselves came and tried the taro; it tasted fine. At the same time large feasts were held in honor of the first one who found out that taro was a living food. Soon their superstitious belief disappeared. After the feast, heralds were sent to the other parts of the island to notify that taro was a food. The people began to save the hulis which grew near their houses.

When the king heard that taro was a food he sent messengers around the island to forbid the common people to plant taro for their own, but for the royal families. So the common people were not allowed to share in the use of a valuable food.

Tradition tells us of a man named Kamapua, who was a demi-god. He had the power of assuming the form of a gigantic hog. Once he made a tour around the island and married a wife, as took his wife and lived near the king's house. This king was a powerful man, having many acres of both the dry-land taro and the water or poi taro. After living there a famine came upon that part of the island. Kamapua was a bad fix for food. One night, as dark as could be, he rose and changed himself into the form of a gigantic hog, secretly went out and began to dig here and there with his nose. He then charged into the form of a man and told the king's taro patch, pulled up many acres and carried the taro and hulis into his field and there he planted them. When his work was done he went to bed. At daybreak when the king awoke he saw taro growing in Kamapua's land; they would dig what came from, and they came to see Kamapua, but he was in bed. When they told him all about it he seemed so surprised, and pretended that he did not know anything about it, and he went out, pulled the taro and shared it with his friends and neighbors.

As time went on the king's workmen were surprised to see that the taro in his fields was disappearing. They finally went and told the king. The king wished to find the robber, so he set watch in all the fields. Night after night, month after month they watched, but they did not find out the thief.

As time went on the king's workmen did not keep at this. He waited till he saw the crops were ripe and then he went out and dug up some more taro, so he could plant what he stole from somebody else's field. One dark night while he was busy hustling around in the king's taro patch, one of the watchmen came that way. At first he saw a back (thing as he came nearer saw it moving). By this time Kamapua had changed to the form of a man and was going to pull a big taro, when suddenly he felt someone holding him. When he turned around he was in the hands of a tall man but after a hard struggle Kamapua escaped, because he was a good wrestler in every way. Before he disappeared the watchman discovered who he was and went immediately and told the king. Early in the morning the king sent some men to bring Kamapua to him. When they reached his house he was working as hard as he could, pretending that nothing had happened in the night. They tried to arrest him, but he was too powerful and he escaped and they had to give it up.

Thus it was that Kamapua gave the common people taro in order to share with the royal families the use of this valuable food.

Taro is cultivated in three different ways. In marshy land, in a field called the Poi taro, and another called the Kipi taro. In planting the water taro it is necessary to plant the best hulis only, for all kinds of hulis will grow on dry land, but with the water taro only the hulis that will not decay in the water will produce good taro.

The Kipi taro is planted much in the same way as the dry-land taro, except that a ditch of water runs around the taro patch. In planting taro I have seen people open the stalk a little wide. They say it will then bear a large crop. When a person is skillful in the production of taro, he is spoken of as the "Lima hua," or the "Fruitful hand."

In olden times the various tools for planting taro were the o-o made of ohia, coconut, opiko hala, koa, guava, sharpened at the end and fashioned so you can hold it easily. These the ancient Hawaiians used when they had no iron. But now we use a shovel, pickaxe, o-o, iron bar and hoe.

There were over one hundred different varieties of taro in ancient times. The taros most commonly used in olden times were the Lehua, Mahi-ue, Ua-u, Wehiwa, Mana-ua-ua and Aua.

GEORGE KAUI.

Kamehameha Manual School.

Superintendent Reynolds of the leper settlement on Molokai left yesterday to resume his duties here. He was accompanied by the Bishop of Honolulu, who will dedicate a new chapel there. Mr. Reynolds will make arrangements while on Molokai for the visit of the Board of Health there in July.

PAIN CASE RECALLED.

**Street Car Manager Appears in
District Court.**

Before Judge Stanley yesterday the old case against W. H. Pain, manager of the Hawaiian Tramways Company came up and was argued on appeal from the court of Police Judge Wilcox.

The case aroused much attention some months ago as it was the outcome of strife between the Hawaiian Tramways Company and the Union Transit people over right of way on King street between Fort and the Executive building. On January 13th Pain ordered some Chinese laborers to lay a double track in front of the Gulick premises, against the orders of the Government. He was arrested by Marshal Brown and in the Police Court was fined \$5 and costs.

The case was appealed to the Circuit Court and yesterday came to a hearing and was argued principally upon the legal phase of the case.

General Dole represented the Territory and Paul Neumann appeared for Mr. Pain. The case was taken under advisement.

A QUESTION OF MILITIA

**Legislature Has Full
Say on It.**

IGNORED BY THE BILL

**National Guard System May or May
Not be Established in
Hawaii.**

Much interest has been expressed by Hawaiians in the future of the National Guard. Some have the idea that the National Guard is no more owing to the Territorialization of this country. The facts are that there will be little change in the status of the present militia or in their numbers unless the legislature makes it. It is probable that Hilo will be given a company and it is barely possible that one of the other islands may be honored in this way.

At present there is but one regiment of the Hawaiian National Guard. When Hawaii was annexed this regiment took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as also that of the Republic. Governor Dole said a day ago that the members of the First Regiment would receive commissions from him as Governor of the Territory and that would be practically the only change necessary.

He said that he had looked into the desirability of a company being formed at Hilo and that if the proper material offered he would willingly permit it. Of course, as Governor of the Territory, Mr. Dole is entitled to a long staff of Colonels and also an Adjutant-General. The Adjutant-General in the Territories of the mainland, as in the full-fledged states is an important individual. Under the Governor he controls the militia and his duties are arduous. The position is generally sought for diligently by men of a military turn and its occupants find it no sinecure.

The Governor may not commission an Adjutant-General. He does not have to do so unless the legislature constitutes the office. There is no mention in the Territorial Bill of an Adjutant-General, nor in fact of the militia at all, except the bare statement that the Governor shall be the head of the militia. This matter is left entirely to the legislature. The legislature may, if it sees fit, establish a militia system for as many regiments with officers as it wishes. It may create more regiments or may put out of existence the present one. The entire power is in its hands.

The United States makes an annual appropriation for the support of the militia of States and Territories and Hawaii will have this to assist in the support of a National Guard should the present one be continued or enlarged. What the amount is does not appear in the statistical almanacs.

Little has been done by the National Guard in establishing a battery battalion pure and simple. The present regiment belongs to the artillery service, and all the accoutrements and paraphernalia of the officers and men indicate that branch. They are, however, serving as infantry using the Springfield rifle on all occasions. Seldom is a gun of the good collection of artillery brought out for parades or for drill purposes.

The Government is in possession of a fine battery of light artillery which Kalaupapa came into possession of during his incumbency of the throne. These guns together with several gatlinga are stored away in sheds in the Executive grounds. There is every thing essential to the needs of an artillery battalion whenever it can be organized. This is a popular branch of national guard service in most of the States, but few of them have accomplished results which have brought them into prominence except the Utah Light Artillery which gained such distinction in the Philippines. Artillery was not thought of in Utah until about five years ago, and even after the guns were procured from the War Department little interest was taken. The fact, however, that there was a battalion of artillery in Utah when the Spanish war broke out was sufficient cause for it to be sent to the Philippines, although two regiments of infantry were in existence but ignored.

THEIR BOY RELEASED

Baby Flaucon Saved From Reformatory.

JOY OF HIS PARENTS

Eight-Year-Old Condemned to Two Years in Prison for Trivial Offense.

To right the wrong inflicted upon Johnny Flaucon by a native judge of a rural district of Hawaii, a half dozen prominent officers of the Territory were kept busy yesterday. The end of it all was the release of the youngster from the reformatory, whither he had been sent for a two year term for alleged malicious mischief, and his restoration to the parents who had followed him to Honolulu.

The case is one of the most pitiful that has been brought to public attention in the Islands for some time. A week or more ago Johnny Flaucon, a little Galician lad who has just turned eight years of age, went with a party of his school fellows to the school house after hours, and in a spirit of mischief they took therefrom a few books. Johnny Flaucon was immediately arrested for malicious mischief and taken before Judge Waipulani. Despite his extreme youth, the judge treated him with the utmost severity and sentenced him to serve two years in the reformatory.

The boy's parents were heartbroken. They are employed on the Pahaia plantation, and when they learned that their boy must come to Honolulu they decided to come to this city that they might be with him or near him during his term of imprisonment. Much feeling was stirred up over the case at Kau and a petition signed by a large number of the residents of the district of Kau was addressed to the Board of Education, asking that it take action in his case.

The little fellow was brought to this city on the Kinohiwa on Saturday and as there was no defect in the papers committing him to the reformatory, he was taken immediately to that institution. But the boy's parents came with him, and they set at work at once to secure his release.

High Sheriff Brown took an immediate interest in the boy's case. His extreme youth and the fact that the offense with which he had been charged was one due more to a spirit of boyish mischief than any criminal intent, appealed to him, and he was reluctant to even send him to the reformatory without first investigating the matter.

F. A. Schaefer, the Austrian Consul, of which government the parents of the boy are subjects, became interested in the case and both he and High Sheriff Brown signed the petition for his release that his parents had brought with them.

This document was presented to the Board of Education by Mrs. Flaucon. It sets forth that the boy had always been well behaved and had never given his parents any trouble up to the time this matter came up. As soon as it was known that he had papers in his possession that had been taken from the school his mother caused them to be returned, and made every restitution possible. Both of his parents, the petition says, are perfectly able to care for him, and they believe that if he were kept in the reformatory for two years that it would do much to injure his character and prove a bad influence upon his after life.

The matter was taken up at once by the Board of Education. As soon as he received the petition, Superintendent Atkinson sent it to the other members of the Board. Commissioners E. A. Mott-Smith, E. Van C. Hall, A. C. Jordan and H. M. von Holt all signified their willingness to have the boy released, and Superintendent Atkinson sent an order to W. G. Needham, superintendent of the reform school, commanding that he be freed in accordance with the powers granted the Board in cases of the kind.

So it turned out that after but a little over two days in the reform school Johnny Flaucon was restored to his parents. Within a few moments after the word had been received at the reformatory ordering his release he had been informed of the good news and before an hour had passed he was on his way down town to the office of High Sheriff Brown. There he sat for some little time, the observed of all who came into the place, until his mother arrived. Then there was a joyful reunion and the two went away together happy.

The Flaucons will not return to Hawaii, but intend to make their home in Honolulu henceforth.

NUMBERED BY THOUSANDS.

Victims of La Grippe in Almost Every Household.

Instead of waning as June fades away into July, the epidemic of la grippe which has prevailed in Honolulu has waxed stronger and its victims are numbered well up in the thousands already with no relief in sight.

George W. Smith of the Benson, Smith Drug Company said yesterday that at least 60 per cent of Honolulu's population had been or were now in the grasp of the monster. Whole families have been taken down at a time and domestic affairs in many households have been paralyzed for days at a time by the succumbing of the servants to the disease. No sooner does one member of a family become convalescent than another is taken down and so it runs throughout the household.

In the government offices the business of state has in many cases been forced to lie fallow for many days on account of the illness of one or more members of the staff. Business houses have been minus half their force of clerks; it has even spread to the water front and laid on their backs stalwart native stevedores who scarcely in their lives hitherto have known a day's or an hour's illness.

It has proven a windfall to the doctors; they have been kept running from house to house day in and day out to attend to patients nearly all of whom

were suffering from the same complaint—in great, always in groups. The medical fraternity does not attempt to explain the sudden appearance of the epidemic here at such a season, a malady that almost invariably flourishes in cold climates and in lands of variable climate, when the winds are cold and there is snow and frost in the air. Some say it is due to the heat, paradoxical though it will seem, and others to the dust and still others shrug their shoulders and do not explain at all. Anyway, it is here, as five out of every ten people in town can swear from personal experience and how long it will last no one can say. It came unexpectedly and it may go as unexpectedly, and there are few in town who will not speed its parting only too gladly.

Catholics Elect Officers.

The Catholic Benevolent Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. F. Eckardt; first vice-president, M. A. Gonsalves; second vice-president, James Elyett; recording secretary, L. R. Medeiros; financial secretary, A. W. Seabury; treasurer, Father Valentine; sergeant-at-arms, V. Fernandes. Board of Directors: F. C. Betters, J. R. Santos, Benjamin Guerrero, A. E. Murphy, J. A. Hughes, Julius Asch and A. S. Nascimeto.

TUBERCULOSIS IS INCREASING FAST

The alarming increase of tuberculosis in Honolulu is demonstrated by a statistical table which has just been compiled by Mr. Avery of the Board of Health office. The Hawaiians have been in the lead in the mortality caused by this disease. Next in numbers are the Chinese, followed in turn by the Japanese, the Portuguese, American and English. Under the head of "other nationalities," comes a large proportion of the deaths.

The males have been stricken to a greater extent than the females. The greatest mortality in two years from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1900, is amongst those between the ages of 20 to 30 years. For six months beginning December 1, 1899, and ending May 31, 1900, the number of deaths from tuberculosis have been 118, while for two years ending the month previous, the deaths were 284 in number, showing that in the last visitation of plague the disease began to increase at an alarming rate. The following is the table of deaths from tuberculosis in full:

	Dec. 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.
By Sex—			
Males	79	107	171
Females	39	66	113
Total	118	173	284
By Age—			
Under 10	4	4	4
10 to 19	8	5	9
20 to 29	6	11	13
30 to 39	14	20	43
40 to 49	21	40	74
50 to 59	24	39	59
60 to 69	13	22	28
70 to 79	11	14	16
Over 80	6	4	4
Total	118	173	284
By Nationality—			
Hawaiian	65	87	133
Chinese	22	37	63
Portuguese	6	10	16
Japanese	14	22	38
American	2	8	13
English	1	1	2
Other nationalities	9	8	17
Total	118	173	284
Non-residents	1	2	4

A FARM REFORMATORY.

Idea Suggested for a Change in Site and Methods.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson informed the Governor yesterday at the meeting of the heads of departments of the disposition of Johnny Flaucon's case. Young Flaucon was the eight-year-old boy who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a Hawaiian judge for a trifling offense and the Board of Education secured his release a day ago. The Governor was in sympathy with the action.

In connection with this case Mr. Atkinson brought up the matter of a change in the site of the reformatory. Governor Dole suggested that the reform school be placed somewhere in the country—say near Pearl City—where the inmates might be worked on farms and learn agriculture amid healthful surroundings. It is likely that the matter will be looked into at once and steps taken toward changing the present methods of treatment of juvenile criminals.

No appointment was made yesterday by the Board of Health in the matter of an assistant to Dr. Pratt.

Let ers Underpaid.

As an instance of the changing postal scheme here, Inspector H. M. Flint states that there was hardly a letter which arrived by the transport Thomas which was under-stamped. This was occasioned by the general American charge of two cents for a full ounce, whereas the Hawaiian system formerly called for five cents for every half ounce. On the Mainland letters were usually stamped with five cents for a full ounce, and thus the addresses were always charged for the deficient postage.

DIARRHOEA AT SANTIAGO.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Division Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Haughty lady (who has purchased a stamp)—"Must I put it on myself?" Post-office assistant (very politely)—"Not necessarily, ma'am; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter."—Tit-Bits.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Vessel's Experience Off the Mouth of Columbia River.

The British ship *Edith* (Mitsui) that arrived this morning from Yokohama experienced a peculiar phenomenon last evening. It was about half-past six when Captain Clouston, the bar pilot, boarded the vessel from the tug *Johnston*. The wind at the time was blowing light from the south, and there was only a moderate swell on.

Suddenly the sea in the southwest was seen to be in commotion, as if a hurricane was blowing, but the wind did not increase as an immense wave approached the vessel. The ship was tossed about for over two hours in a sea that would bury her in the water and then again lift her up and drop her down. The sea frequently washed over her. After this had continued for about two hours it subsided as quickly as it had arisen, and the wind immediately shifted from south to east, then in a short time to northwest, going almost around the compass in a few hours. The wind from the northwest was soon in the nature of a gale, and the ship was under lower topsails during the night, but no injury was done to her. Captain Hamilton and Captain Cordier at first thought that a tidal wave was coming, but the long succession of big waves leads them to the belief that there must have been an earthquake in that vicinity.

The self-recording government barometer in the office of Weather Observer Johnson of this city shows that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning there was an electrical or seismic disturbance in this vicinity and the telegraph wires also gave evidence of it at the same time. While the ship was experiencing the waves off the mouth of the river, the barometer remained steady. This would indicate that the waves resulted from an earthquake that happened early in the morning, and as the effect of an earthquake in Japan is felt here ten days later, it can be estimated how far away it was.—Portland Oregonian.

A HUNDRED DOLLAR "STICK."

It Cost Charles Donahue a Big Pile to Sell It.

Charles Donahue, the Long Branch bartender, who served drinks with "sticks" in them on last Sunday and was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Officer Hanrahan was fined \$100 and costs in Judge Wilcox's court yesterday. In other words it cost Donahue just \$100 to serve a man with fifty cents worth of liquor, according to the testimony of a witness.

The latter stated that he had imbibed at Long Branch on the Sabbath, but declared at first it was only innocent ginger ale with "something" in it. Upon repeated questioning he finally admitted that the "stick" was pure whiskey, and the fifty cents which he passed over to Donahue represented the price of two drinks. Four witnesses for the prosecution were called. Attorney Hitchcock defended Donahue, but offered no defense whatever, but asked for a half hour's respite before the Judge gave his decision which was granted. At the end of the time specified the attorney said he had nothing to say. Judge Wilcox said that the testimony of one witness was as good as six when that testimony was damaging. Although it was Donahue's first offense and he would be disposed to deal leniently with him, yet the law pointed out only one course. He found him guilty and assessed the fine as given above. Mr. Hitchcock noted an appeal.

One of the most interesting members of the Sultan's family is one Inek Suleiman Effendi, who, like other rulers, has discovered how easily rests the head that wears a crown, and has retired to a farm at Belek, halfway up the Taurus, on the European side, where he may be seen any day digging and watering in his fields. He used to do a large business in vegetables, for not only did he grow good ones, but people liked to buy of him. In order to boost the Taurus he bargained with the Sultan's brother. He was allowed the greatest liberty of any member of the family, especially as his brain is, or is said to be, a little affected. But during the recent agitation, the Milwaukee Journal asserts, his name has frequently been mentioned by a certain class of Turks. So simple and unaffected a prince, they say, would make a good ruler; and as for his head, "God has touched him!"

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter into the Question

You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both. A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache. That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man. That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it. They couldn't cure a simple case of colic. But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills as a great blessing. I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands

Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. FOTTER CORP., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props. CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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We have some for sale as low as \$15.00, some a little higher, including a few

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in perfect order. Call and inspect them at our bike department on King street, next to the Bulletin office.

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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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